Numb. CLVII.] THE JULY 25, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, July 25, 1789. [Vol. IV.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, July 4th, 1789.

B.

DAVID Boggs.

C.

Joſeph Cox, Matthew Cunningham, William Clark, 3; Edward Creeſe, Ralph Cherry, John Cockell, Eli Coulter, James Cairns.

D.

James Dixon; William Donaldſon.

E.

Joſeph Elton, Joſhua Elder.

H.

Enoch Hankins.

I.

Robert Jones, Ephraim Jones.

K.

James Kearns.

L.

Charles Lyle, Eliphalet Lad.

M.

Thomas Marſhall, John M'Night, James Myers, Duncan M'Kinzie, 2; William Munro, Abſalom Martin.

O.

Iſaac Orchard, Henry Owen.

P.

William Powell, John Pawley, Mr. Peyton.

R.

John Robinſon,

S.

Judge Symmes, Robert Smith, Doctor Slater, David Smith.

T.

David Tait,

V.

Jeremiah Vangilder.

W.

Jerry Welder,

Y.

John Young.

ALL thoſe who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, reſpecting the ſettlement of their accounts, are, for the laſt time, called upon to ſettle and pay off the ſame, on or before the 31ſt inſtant, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuit, without further notice.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a PLANTATION,

A Valuable Houſe and Lot in the town of Pittſburgh. Enquire of the printer,

July 10.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public and his friends, that he has eſtabliſhed a

Nail Manufactory,

in the Town of Waſhington, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Acklin, where may be had nails of different kinds, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Caſh only. He wants a couple of journeymen nailers.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſmall but neat aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will ſell for beef cattle on foot, pork, whiſkey, country linen, beeſwax, tallow, and butter.

SAMUEL BLACK.

Waſhington, July 1, 1789.

Mr. SCULL,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your Gazette and you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER:

The Speech of W..l..m P...k...y, Eſquire, of Harford county, Maryland, in the Aſſembly of that State, at their laſt Seſſion, when the Report of a Committee of the Houſe, favorable to a Petition for the Relief of the oppreſſed Slaves, was under conſideration.

Mr. Speaker,

BEFORE I proceed to deliver my ſentiments on the ſubject matter of the report under conſideration, I muſt entreat the members of this houſe to hear me, and not to condemn what I may happen to advance in ſupport of the opinion I have formed, until they ſhall have heard me out. I am conſcious, ſir, that upon this occaſion I have long eſtabliſhed principles to combat, and deep rooted prejudices to defeat, that I have fears and apprehenſions to ſilence, which the acts of former legiſlatures have ſanctioned, and that (what is equivalent to a hoſt of difficulties) the popular impreſſions are againſt me; but if I am honored with the ſame indulgent attention, which the houſe has been pleaſed to afford me on paſt ſubjects of deliberation, I do not deſpair of ſurmounting all theſe obſtacles in the common cauſe of juſtice, humanity, and policy. The report appears to me to have two objects in view; to annihilate the exiſting reſtraints on the voluntary emancipation of ſlaves, and to relieve a particular offspring from the puniſhment heretofore inflicted on them for the mere tranſgreſſion of their parents. To the whole report, ſeparately and collectively, my hearty aſſent, my cordial aſſiſtance ſhall be given. It was the policy of this country, ſir, from an early period of colinization down to the revolution, to encourage an importation of ſlaves for purpoſes which (if conjecture may be indulged) had been far better anſwered without their aſſiſtance. That this inhuman policy was a diſgrace to the colony, a diſhonor to the legiſlature, and a ſcandal to human nature, need not at this enlightened period be labored. The generous mind, that has adequate ideas of the inherent rights of mankind, and knows the value of them, muſt feel its indignation riſe againſt the ſhameful traffic, that introduces ſlavery into a country which ſeems to have been deſigned by Providence, as an aſylum for thoſe whom the arm of power had perſecuted, and not as a nurſery for wretches ſtripped of every privilege which heaven intended for its rational creatures, and reduced to a level with, nay, become the mere goods and chattels of their maſters.

Sir, by the eternal principles of natural juſtice, no maſter has a right to hold his ſlave in bondage for a ſingle hour; but the law of the land, however oppreſſive and unjuſt, however inconſiſtent with the great ground work of the late revolution, and our preſent frame of government, we cannot in prudence, or from a regard to individual rights, aboliſh; has authoriſed a ſlavery as bad, or perhaps worſe than the moſt abſolute unconditional ſervitude that ever England knew, in the early ages of its empire, under the tyrannical policy of the Danes, the feudal tenures of the Saxons, or the pure villanage of the Normans. But, Mr. Speaker, becauſe a reſpect for the peace and ſafety of the community, and the already injured rights of individuals, forbid a compulſary liberation of theſe unfortunate creatures, ſhall we unneceſſarily refine upon this gloomy ſyſtem of bondage, and preventing the owner of a ſlave from manumitting him at the only probable period, when the warm feelings of benevolence, and the gentle workings of commiſeration diſpoſes him to the generous deed? Sir, the natural character of Maryland is ſufficiently ſullied, and diſhonored by barely tolerating ſlavery, but when it is found, that your laws give every poſſible encouragement to its continuance to the lateſt generations, are ingenious to prevent even its ſlow and gradual decline, how is the dye of imputation deepened? It may even be thought, that our late glorious ſtruggle for liberty, did not originate in principle, but took its riſe from popular caprice, the rage of faction, or the intemperance of party. Mr. Speaker, let it be remembered, that even in the days of feudal barbarity, when the minds of men were unexpanded by that liberality of ſentiment which ſprings from civilization and refinement, ſuch was the antipathy in England againſt private bondage, that ſo far from being ſtudious to ſtop the progreſs of emancipation, the courts of law, aided by legiſlative connivance, were inventive to liberate by conſtruction. If for example, a man brought an action againſt his villain, it was preſumed, that he deſigned to manumit him, and although perhaps this preſumption was in ninety nine inſtances out of a hundred, contrary to the fact, yet upon this ground alone were bondmen adjudged to be free.

Sir, I "ſincerely wiſh it was in my power, to impart my feelings upon this ſubject to thoſe who now hear me; they would then acknowledge, that while the owner was protected in the property of his ſlave, he might at the ſame time relinquiſh that property to the unhappy ſubject, whenever he ſhould be ſo inclined. They would then feel, that denying this privilege was repugnant to every principle of humanity, an everlaſting ſtigma on our government; an act of unequalled barbarity, without a colour of policy, or a pretext of neceſſity to juſtify it."

Sir, let gentlemen put it home to themſelves, that after Providence has crowned our exertions in the cauſe of general freedom with ſucceſs, and led us on to independence through a myriad of dangers, and in defiance of obſtacles crowding thick upon each other, we ſhould ſoon forget the principles upon which we fled to arms, and loſe all ſenſe of that interpoſition of heaven, by which alone we could have been ſaved from the graſp of arbitrary power. We may talk of liberty in our public councils, and fancy that we feel a reverence for her dictates; we may declaim with all the vehemence of animated rhetoric againſt oppreſſion, and flatter ourſelves, that we deteſt the ugly monſter, but ſo long as we continue to cheriſh the poiſonous weed of partial ſlavery among us, the world will doubt our ſincerity. In the name of heaven, with what face can we call ourſelves the friends of equal liberty and the inherent rights of our ſpecies when we wantonly paſs laws inimical to each; when we reject every opportunity of deſtroying, by ſilent and imperceptible degrees, the horrid fabric of individual bondage, reared by the mercenary hands of thoſe from whom the ſacred frame of liberty received no devotion.

Sir, it is pitiable to reflect to what wild inconſiſtencies, to what oppoſite extremes we are hurried by the frailty of our nature. Long have I been convinced, that no generous ſentiment of which the human heart is capable, no elevated paſſion of the ſoul that dignifies mankind, can obtain a uniform and perfect dominion. To day we may be arouſed as one man, by a wonderful and unaccountable ſympathy agaiſt the lawleſs invader of the rights of his fellow creatures, and to morrow we may be guilty of the ſame oppreſſion we reprobated & reſiſted in another. Is it, Mr. Speaker, becauſe the complexion of theſe devoted victims is not quite ſo delicate as ours? Is it becauſe their untutor'd minds (humble and debaſed by the hereditary yoke) appear leſs active and capacious than our own? Or is it becauſe we have been ſo habituated to their ſituation, as to become callous to the horrors of it, that we are determined whether politic or not, to keep them till time ſhall be no more on a level with the brutes? "For nothing," ſays Monteſquieu, "ſo much aſſimilates a man to a brute as living among freemen, himſelf a ſlave."

Call not Maryland a land of liberty! Do not pretend ſhe has choſen this country as an aſylum! That here ſhe has erected her temple, and conſecrated her ſhrine, when here alſo her unhallowed enemy holds his helliſh pandemonium, and our rulers ſacrifice at his polluted altars. The lilly and the bramble may grow in ſocial proximity, but liberty and ſlavery delight in ſeparation.

Sir! let us figure to ourſelves for a moment, one of theſe unhappy victims more informed than the reſt pleading at the bar of this houſe, the cauſe of himſelf and his fellow ſufferers, what would be the language of this orator of nature? Thus my imagination tells me he would addreſs us:

"We belong by the policy of the country to our maſters; and ſubmit to our rigorous deſtiny. We do not aſk you to diveſt their property, becauſe we are conſcious you have not the power. We do not intreat you to compel an emancipation of us or our poſterity, becauſe juſtice to your citizens forbids it; we only ſupplicate you not to arreſt the gentle arm of humanity, when it may be ſtretched forth in our behalf; not to wage hoſtilities againſt that moral or religious conviction, which may at any time incline our maſters to give freedom to us, or our unoffending offſpring; not to interpoſe legiſlative obſtacles to the courſe of voluntary manumiſſion. Thus ſhall you neither violate the rights of your people, nor endanger the quiet of the community, while you vindicate your public councils from the imputation of cruelty, and ſtigma of cauſeleſs, unprovoked oppreſſion. We have never, (would he argue) rebelled againſt our maſters; we have never thrown your government into a ferment by ſtruggles to regain the independence of our fathers; we have yielded our necks ſubmiſſive to the yoke, and without a murmur acquieſced in the privation of our native rights. We conjure you then, in the name of the common parent of mankind, reward us not for this long and patient acquieſcene, by ſhutting up the main avenues to our liberation, by withholding from us the poor privilege of benefiting by the kind indulgence, the generous intentions of our ſuperiors."

What could we anſwer to arguments like theſe? Silent and peremptory, we might reject the application, but no words could juſtify the deed.

In vain ſhould we reſort to apologies grounded on the fallacious ſuggeſtions of a cautious and timid policy. I would as ſoon believe the incoherent tale of a ſchool boy, who ſhould tell me he had been frightened by a ghoſt, as that the grant of this permiſſion ought in any degree to alarm us. Are we apprehenſive that theſe men will become more dangerous by becoming freemen? Are we alarmed leſt by being admitted to the enjoyment of civil rights, they will be inſpired with a deadly enmity againſt the rights of others? Strange, unaccountable paradox! How much more rational would it be to argue, that the natural enemy of the privileges of a freeman, is he, who is robbed of them himſelf; in him the foul dæmon of jealouſy, converts the ſenſe of his own debaſement, into a rancourous hatred for the mere auſpicious fate of others, while from him whom you have raiſed from the degrading ſituation of a ſlave, whom you have reſtored to that rank in the order of the univerſe, which the malignity of his fortune prevented him from attaining before, from ſuch a man, (unleſs his ſoul is ten thouſand times blacker than his complexion) you may reaſonably hope for gratitude, to ſupport every thing elſe but hoſtilities.

Sir, let us not limit our views to the ſhort period of a life in being; let us extend them along the continuous line of endleſs generations yet to come. How will the millions that now teem in the womb of futurity, and whom your preſent laws would doom to the curſe of perpetual bondage, feel the inſpiration of gratitude to thoſe whoſe ſacred love of liberty ſhall have opened the door to their admiſſion within the pale of freedom? Diſhonorable to the ſpecies is the idea that they would even prove injurious to our intereſts; releaſed from the ſhackles of ſlavery by the juſtice of government, and the bounty of individuals, the want of fidelity and attachment, would be next to impoſſible.

Sir, when we talk of policy, it would be well for us to reflect, whether pride is not at the bottom of it, whether we do not feel our vanity and ſelf conſequence wounded at the idea of a duſky African participating equally with ourſelves in the rights of human nature, and riſing to a level with us from the loweſt point of degradation.

Prejudices of this kind, ſir, are often ſo powerful as to diſſuade us, that whatever countervails them is the extremity of folly, and that the peculiar path of wiſdom is that which leads to their gratification. But it is for us to be ſuperior to the influence of ſuch ungenerous motives; it is for us to reflect, that whatever the complexion, however ignoble the anceſtry, or uncultivated the mind, one univerſal father gave being to them and us, and with that being conferred the unalienable rights of the ſpecies. But I have heard it argued, that if you permit a maſter to manumit his ſlaves by his laſt will and teſtament, as ſoon as they diſcover he has done ſo, they will deſtroy him to prevent a revocation. Never was a weaker defence attempted to juſtify the ſeverity of perſecution; never did a bigotted inquiſition condemn a heretick to torture and to death, upon grounds leſs adequate to juſtify the horrid ſentence.

Sir, is it not obvious, that the argument applies equally againſt all deviſes whatſoever, for any perſon's benefit. For if an advantageous bequeſt is made even to a white man, has he not the ſame temptation to cut ſhort the life of his benefactor, to ſecure and accelerate the enjoyment of the benefit.

As the univerſality of this argument renders it compleatly nugatory, ſo is its cruelty palpable, by its being more applicable to other inſtances, to which it has never been applied at all, than to the caſe un- [illegible]ſideration

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, March 31.

BY letters from Tranſylvania we learn, that that province is at this time afflicted with two dreadful calamities, namely, a ſcarcity and exceſſive dearneſs of proviſions, and epidemical diſeaſes. We are aſſured that the regiment of Belgiojolo, ſtationed at Saſwatoſch and Deva, is reduced by deaths to the number of only 500 men.

DUBLIN, April 18.

The conteſt, it is now known to a certainty, will be in the houſe of commons, on an early day in next week, on motion of Mr. Grattan, "That it be an inſtruction to a committee of the whole houſe, to whom a bill for granting to his majeſty certain duties on beer, ale, wines, &c. (the great money bill) is referred, "to receive a clauſe to incapacitate perſons holding places or penſions during pleaſure from ſitting in the houſe of commons." This will be a fair trial of ſtrength; and, if the clauſe is carried, the lords muſt accept the great money bill with it, or reſcind the clauſe; which is, according to the etiquette of money bills, a virtual rejection: in which caſe, the bill being loſt, government will be reduced to the alternative of an abſolute conceſſion, or ſupporting the eſtabliſhments, by a loan of one million ſterling from the Britiſh exchequer. This criſis is really an awful one!

LONDON, April 8.

The French ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has failed in his attempt to mediate. The Reis Effendi, who anſwer to our foreign ſecretary, told him, in their conference, that his maſter could not think of conſenting to the proffered terms of accommodation; and that ſo far from being diſpoſed to purchaſe a peace by the ſacrifice of any part of his dominions, he was reſolved to conquer what his enemies had taken from him in the laſt campaign; and would then with all the forces he could muſter, fall upon the Auſtrian territories.

The Turks are to open the campaign with an army of between three and four hundred thouſand men,

April 13. There are great bets laid, that this country will be involved in war, from her Pruſſian and Dutch connection, in a leſs time than one twelve month.

April 15 By private letters from Vienna we learn, that the emperor was in ſo reduced a ſtate, that his phyſicians had no hope of his recovery. He had ſent for his brother Leopold, grand duke of Tuſcany, his preſumptive heir, to be preſent at his demiſe, in order that he might be ready to aſſume the reins of government, The diſcontents of Hungary and Bohemia were expected to burſt forth on account of many grievous impoſts, which the people are determined to have annulled before they conſent to admit the ſovereignty of any ſucceſſor. The Auſtrian Netherlands participate in theſe hoſtile ſentiments, ſo that if the emperor, as is hourly expected, ſhould die, his ſucceſſor will find it a difficult matter to allay the ferment which the arbitrary ſpirit of his government had excited.

The diſſolution of parliament, we are informed, is now fixed to take place on the 24th inſtant. It was carried by a majority of only two in council, the lord chancellor and two more of the members having ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it, as a meaſure pregnant with much miſchief to the country at large. But the miniſter is fearful of facing ſo formidable an oppoſition as 200 members, among whom are men of the firſt abilities, and hopes to leſſen the number while the popular rage continues.

Sir Peter Burrel yeſterday gave his final orders to Mr. Leſlie, the high conſtable, to attend Weſtminſter Hall on Tueſday the 21ſt, when the trial of Mr. Haſtings will commence again. Orders have likewiſe been iſſued from the ſecretary at war for the horſe and foot guards to attend. The door keepers and aſſiſtants have likewiſe received final directions. The lord chancellor has determined to dedicate three days in each week until the trial is finally completed. There are to be two other charges preferred, namely the contracts and preſents. It is ſuppoſed that they will take a week each, and then Mr. Law will open the defence. Mr. Haſtings's evidence oral and documentary, will be at leaſt twenty days, and four days more will be neceſſary to take and record the votes of peers upon the four charges. It is now generally conjectured, that the whole of this great national cauſe will be completed in about ſix weeks; and as the ſlave trade will have undergone a diſcuſſion in the houſe of commons, this parliament will break up about the early part of July.

The laſt advices from Stockholm ſay, the ſecret committee grant to his majeſty every thing he can wiſh, for proſecuting the war with vigor,

On the firſt inſtant the bank paid [illegible] the firſt monthly ſubſidy of three millions of [illegible], about 100,000l. ſterling.

It is ſaid, that the king has ordered the nobility to diſcontinue their aſſemblies; and has alſo of his own authority, reduced the number of the ſecret committee from forty to ten members.

American News.

FREDERICK, [Maryland] June 17.

Laſt week a perſon paſſed through this town, on his way from Kentucky, who informed us, that on the 22d of laſt May, he and eleven perſons more in company, at the diſtance of four days journey from the Crab Orchards, in the Wilderneſs, were fired on by a party of Indians; five of the company were killed, the reſt made their eſcape, but loſt all their horſes except two. A young man of the name of Funk, from Funk's town, another of the name of Lewis Myers, from Pipecreek, and a Mr. Blayer, from near Harper's Ferry, were among the unfortunate victims. As this fact is to be depended on, it induces us to credit the many various reports that have been lately ſo much circulated reſpecting the horrid murders and depredations committed by the Indians on the frontiers, and makes humanity ſhudder at the idea of the bloody conſequences which muſt enſue from a war with thoſe barbarians.

NEW-YORK.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, June 19, 1789.

The Houſe met agreeably to adjournment, and formed itſelf into a committee of the whole, upon the bill for eſtabliſhing the Department of Foreign Affairs. The motion which had been under debate ſince Tueſday, for ſtrikeing out the clauſe which empowers the Preſident to remove officers, ſtill under conſideration The queſtion upon the motion being taken, it paſſed in the negative, 33 being in favor of retaining the clauſe, and 20 againſt it.

The committee then proceeded in the diſcuſſion of the bill.

Mr. Benſon propoſed the following clauſe for inſertion, viz. That the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, immediately after his appointment, be empowered to take into his cuſtody all the books and papers belonging to the late Department of Foreign Affairs eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled: This clauſe was adopted.

The further diſcuſſion of the bill produced ſome alterations and amendments, which being compleated the committee roſe, and the chairman made report.

The Speaker having taken the chair, a meſſage was received by the Secretary from the Senate, with the impoſt bill, informing the Honorable Houſe that they inſiſted on ſome of the amendments which they had propoſed, and receded from others.

Adjourned until Monday.

Monday, June 22.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for eſtabliſhing the Department of Foreign Affairs, as reported from the committee of the whole, with the ſeveral amendments, were read, and the amendments agreed to by the houſe.

Mr. Carroll propoſed a clauſe to limit the duration of the bill: among other reaſons for the motion, Mr. Carroll, obſerved, that he conceived the neceſſity of ſuch an officer would ceaſe in a ſhort time, by reaſon of the gradual withdrawing of our intercourſe with European countries; and in the courſe of a few years all political connection with thoſe powers will be at an end, which would render the eſtabliſhment a ſuperfluous expence.

Mr. Page ſeconded the motion, and added, that he could not conceive the propriety of gentlemen who were elected only for two years, wiſhing to extend the laws of their enacting to a period beyond the time when the uſe and deſign of ſuch laws ſhould exiſt, and thus perpetuate the power and influence of the houſe.

Mr. Ames oppoſed the addition of the clauſe, as it would be unfavorable to the ſtability of government, and was little better than infuſing [illegible] principle of mortality into the executive [illegible]

Mr. Gerry was in favor of a limitation [illegible] poſed, that if the expiration of the bill [illegible] provided for at the preſent time, it would be [illegible] difficult to effect its reduction, when the [illegible] this department ſhall have formed connections with foreign courts; and by means of thoſe [illegible] an extenſive ſphere of buſineſs, uninteresting to the United States, ſhall be created.

The vote being taken, it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Benſon propoſed an amendment, which he conceived would more fully expreſs the ſenſe of the committee, as it reſpected the conſtitutionality of the deciſion which had taken place: The amendment was, to ſtrike out, in the ſecond clauſe of the bill, theſe words, "In caſe of vacancy in the ſaid office of ſecretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs," and to inſert in lieu thereof the following, "whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed by the preſident, or a vacancy in any other way ſhall happen.

This produced ſome debate, and ayes and nays being called for, it was determined in the affirmative as follows, viz.

Ayes 30.--Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, [Maryland] Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth.

Nays 18.--Meſſrs. Cadwallader, Coles, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Ranſellaer, Sherman, Smith, [South Carolina] Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker, White.

It was then moved to ſtrike out theſe words in the firſt clauſe, "removeable by the preſident of the United States."

The principal reaſon aſſigned for ſtriking out theſe words was, that as the bill now ſtands, it appears to be a grant of power; whereas it was preſumed to be the ſenſe of the committee, that the power was veſted in the preſident by the conſtitution. A recapitulation of arguments upon this point enſued, and the queſtion was finally determined by ayes and nays. Some gentlemen voted in the negative, ſuppoſing that retaining the words would be an additional evidence of the ſenſe of the houſe, that the power was veſted in the preſident.

Ayes 31 Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Burke, Brown, Clymer, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Ranſellaer, Scott, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith, [South Carolina] Sturgis, Sumpter, Vining, White.

Nays 19 Meſſrs. Boudinot, Cadwallader, Carrol, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Hartley, Heiſter, Lawrence, Lee, Sherman, Sedgwick, Seney, Smith, [Maryland] Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth.

Theſe additional amendments being completed, the bill paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the houſe adjourned.

Tueſday, June 23.

The committee appointed for that purpoſe bro't in a bill for ſecuring to authors and inventors the benefits of their reſpective publications and inventions which was read and laid on the table.

The order of the day was then called for, and the engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, was read a third time.

Mr. Sumpter moved, that the final conſideration of the bill ſhould be poſtponed.

Mr. White propoſed, that the bill ſhould be recommitted to a committee of the whole, in order that the other departments might be added, and one ſyſtem formed which ſhould embrace the whole: this motion, after a ſhort diſcuſſion was negatived.

Mr. Sumpter then renewed his motion for poſtponement; and that the bill ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow. The vote upon this motion paſſed in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the houſe ſhould take into conſideration the amendments to the impoſt bill, which were yet to be decided; this motion was adopted. And the enacting clauſe as amended by the ſenate being read, which is in theſe words, "Be it enacted by the Senate and Repreſentatives," &c. Mr. Thatcher propoſed, that "Houſe of" ſhould be inſerted immediately before Repreſentatives; this motion was agreed to.

The next amendment which the ſenate had not receded from was, to ſtrike out the clauſe which makes a diſcrimination in the duty impoſed on diſtilled ſpirits imported from countries with whom the United States were in treaty, and from thoſe with whom no treaties had been formed. It was moved and ſeconded, that the houſe ſhould accede to the amendment: This produced an animated debate, in which many new obſervations occurred, and thoſe which had been adduced in the former diſcuſſion were repeated: The vote being taken, it paſſed in the negative, 25 being in favor of acceding, and 27 againſt it. So the diſcrimination remains as it originally ſtood.

The houſe then adjourned.

Wedneſday, June 24.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The engroſſed bill, which was yeſterday ordered to lie on the table, was taken up and read the third time.

On the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs? The yeas and nays were required by one fifth of the members, and were, ayes 20. nays 22.

The houſe then took into conſideration the amendments inſiſted on by the ſenate to the bill for laying an impoſt on certain goods, wares and merchandiſes, and after refuſing to concur therewith, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the houſe conſiſting of Meſſrs. Boudinot, Fitzſimons, and Madiſon.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing the war department; after agreeing to ſome amendments, they roſe and reported it as amended. But the houſe not being ready to go thro' the amendments, they adjourned till to morrow.

Thurſday, June 25.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the department of war, was gone through; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the treaſury department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

A conſiderable debate aroſe upon the propriety of making it the duty of the principal officer to digeſt and report plans for the improvement of the revenue &c.

The words of the bill were altered ſo as to read, digeſt and prepare; after which the houſe roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage from the ſenate was received, notifying the houſe, that they had appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the houſe on the amendments, which were not concurred in, propoſed to the impoſt and tonnage bill. Adjourned.

Pittſburgh, July 25.

Captain George M'Cully who went down the Ohio with Colonel George Morgan, laſt winter, and ſpent ſome months at New Madrid, on the weſtern bank of the Miſſiſippi, has returned to this country by the way of New Orleans and Philadelphia, ſpent ſome days in Pittſburgh laſt week, and we hear that his account of the country is favorable, and alſo, that the idea held forth in a paragraph in our laſt, of the reception of Colonel Morgan by the governor at New Orleans, and the proſpects of the ſettlement at New Madrid are by no means juſt†. We have therefore reaſon to hope, that this great outlet will be ſhortly opened, under every advantage to the people of this country, who labor under the want of a trade down the Miſſiſippi, and would wiſh to remove to a more temperate climate, and to a better ſoil.

† This account ſaid to be by Captain M'Cully, we hear is in greater part by Col. Thompſon, of Kentucky, lately in this town from New Orleans by the way of Philadelphia.

AT the beginning of a new year of our publication as this is, it may be proper to ſay a few words to our ſubſcribers, and to the public in general. At the commencement of the buſineſs, we labored under the expence of exporting our types and printing furniture from a diſtance. The carriage of paper from the eaſt of the mountain, has ſtill remained a great burthen upon us; but the number of our ſubſcribers having increaſed, and there being a proſpect that a paper mill will be eſtabliſhed ſhortly in this weſtern country, we have it in our power to reduce the ſubſcription money, from Half a Guinea, which has been the ſum heretofore, to Two Dollars; and when this mill ſhall be really eſtabliſhed, and our ſubſcribers, from the population and improvement of the country increaſing, we may have it in our power to reduce it to a ſtill leſs ſum. That we may be able to do this, it will be the intereſt of every ſubſcriber to continue, and to induce others to give us their names. It will not be merely the information and amuſement that our paper can give, that will be taken into view, but the public good; that ſuch a vehicle of intelligence ſhould exiſt in our country; that ſuch a light ſhould be kept burning.

Surely in the courſe of a year, a man may find Two Dollars worth of information and amuſement in this Gazette: but if not, he will conſider that in time it may improve, and he will at a future day reap the benefit of it. The very advantage of having ſuch a medium of advertiſement, may in one year be of uſe of that value; and if not this year to him, it may in the ſubſequent. How ſhould Sheriffs ſales; lands that are about to be ſold for the non-payment of taxes; the inventories of merchants in different places; propoſals of ſale of private property by the owner, and a thouſand other things be held up to public view but by our means? Does it not raiſe the value of land, and of property of every kind, to have the advantage of a Gazette in the country? Without it we ſhould be thrown, as it were, half an age back into the dark, and be in that degree a barbarous and unenlightened people.

When any one, therefore, thinks of paying for the paper, he will not conſider it ſo much the price of our labor, as laying the foundation of his own fame and grandeur, and the reputation and good of the country. It were better to want half the ſun out of our hemiſphere, than the light of ſcience. This Gazette, therefore, which muſt be conſidered as a ſmall ray of the great luminary, ought to be encouraged.

A great misfortune under which we have labored, has been the difficulty of conveying the papers to our ſubſcribers. We have felt it infinitely more on account of the vexation of diſappointing thoſe who wiſh to favor us, than any real loſs to ourſelves, by the diſcouragement to others in taking our Gazette. This uncertainty of communication ſtill in a great degree exiſts, but leſſens every day, from the highways which are generally opened, and from the population of the country, and the conſtant intercourſe which begins to be kept up; and we now know better what ſtages may be choſen as repoſitories, and from a knowledge of the people can better tell whoſe fidelity and attention we can truſt with our packets. We hope, therefore, in all reſpects things will be better, and ſolicit the public favor, and on our part ſhall be diſpoſed to do all that is in our power to give general ſatisfaction.

The PRINTER of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Paragraphs from late New York Papers.

The world is waiting with anxious expectation to ſee the operation of the new government: Much is juſtly expected from the legiſlature of the United States: The people of America having ſet an original example by adopting in peace, without force, fraud, or ſurpriſe, a conſtitution, ſimple, plain, and competent to their exigencies, a doubt cannot remain but that all the acts and doings of the legiſlature, will be ſuch a comment upon its principles, as will give it that compleat force and operation, which will crown the wiſhes of this great people.

The cauſe of humanity gains ground rapidly among mankind: How abſurd the idea that it ſhould ever want a friend among the human race! The abolition of African ſlavery is a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed; but like other bad habits, it cannot be effected all at once, however, every man who feels the leaſt ſpark of ſenſibility glowing in his breaſt, will never let the ſubject reſt, till a ſyſtem ſhall be formed upon a ſcale, however ſmall, that ſhall finally wipe off this foul blot from the annals of civilization.

From various parts of the eaſtward we learn, that there has been the heavieſt rains known in the memory of man.

A motion was made and obtained in the houſe of repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts, the preſent ſeſſion, to appoint a committee to receive propoſals from the creditors of government, of the condition on which they will re-loan their demands, in caſe ſufficient funds are provided for a punctual diſcharge of the intereſt annually; and the treaſurer was appointed for the purpoſe.

The government of Rhode Iſland has prohibited the exportation of grain from that country.

The public exceedingly regret the accident by which the Hon. Mr. Huger, member from South-Carolina, was thrown out of his carriage, and unfortunately had one of his legs fractured in a very dangerous manner.

* * *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Braden, Blackſmith, of this town, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle & pay off their accounts in one month from this date, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their claims, properly atteſted, within the aforeſaid period, to

JOHN GIBSON, } Adminiſtrators.
DAVID DUNCAN, }

Pittſburgh, July 24, 178

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Waſhington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing Houſe, in which there are two plunging and two ſhower Baths, and a dreſſing room annexed to each bathing room; alſo a common Bath, and a number of houſes, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reſerved for paſture. Many cures were effected laſt Seaſon by theſe Springs. Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs ſerviceable to the Bath gueſts has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittſburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reaſonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD.

By way of Public Vendue, on the firſt day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Waſhington townſhip, Fayette county, near Redſtone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres, and the uſual allowance, adjoining the ſaid Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the firſt quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title given. The premiſes may be viewed at any time, and the ſale made on the premiſes if required at the day of ſale. At the ſame time will be ſold, a number of elegant young horſe creatures, ſome of them the beſt bred, being part of the eſtate of Hezekiah Magruder, deceaſed by

MARGARET HUTTEN, ſole executrix.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. H. BEAUMONT at the importunity of ſeveral reſpectable characters in the town of Pittſburgh and its environs, propoſes on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-Houſe, in that large and commodious dwelling, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market ſtreet, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to deſerve by his attention to their ſervice.

He will uſe his utmoſt endeavours punctually to procure the newſpapers from Philadelphia and other places from whence they may be regularly attainable, for the uſe and amuſement of his cuſtomers, and he flatters himſelf, that by an undertaking hitherto unattempted in this weſtern country, ſo beneficial to the public at large, and which will tend ſo much to their entertainment, he will participate in their favors.

By a conſtant attention to the wiſhes of his gueſts, and a uniform deſire to pleaſe, ſaid Beaumont makes no doubt but that in a ſhort time he will make his Hotel a deſirable object to travellers, eſpecially as he has an excellent ſtable adjacent, well fitted up, and which will be well attended to.

At the Ohio Coffee-Houſe ſelect parties may be furniſhed with apartments without being intruded on by others; and a few gentlemen may be well accomodated with boarding and lodging at a reaſonable rate.

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1789.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of June laſt, living in Weſtmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named **RICHARD M'CARTNEY,** and **ROBERT CLOSE.** Cloſe is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dreſs is tow trowſers and a hunting ſhirt, M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had alſo a tow hunting ſhirt, body ſhirt and trowſers, and ſtriped jacket. It is ſuppoſed that they have about five pounds in caſh with them. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſcribed ſervants in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

Pittſburgh, July 17, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of Alleghany county, on the 14th inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf SAM, ſays he belongs to Nathaniel Breading, who lives on Delaps creek, in Fayette county. This is therefore to notify his ſaid maſter, that unleſs he releaſes him before the 20th of Auguſt next, he will on that day be ſold for his fees.

ANDREW ROBINSON, Jailer.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, the 12th of June laſt, a bright bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, branded on the left ſhoulder with a ſmall o, a few ſmall ſaddle marks, her right leg behind rather ſwelled, a blemiſh on her left eye, a ſwith tail, trots remarkably well, and ſhews Engliſh make. It is ſuppoſed, by information, that ſhe ſwam the Monongahela oppoſite Small's mill. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to John Irwin in Pittſburgh, or to the ſubſcriber at his farm ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

DAVID IRWIN.

July 8, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon or perſons for this ſome time paſt, have broke down the fences around the incloſures belonging to the ſubſcriber, in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any perſon who will give him ſufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of ſuch unwarrantable conduct, ſo that they may be brought to ſuffer the penalty of the law in ſuch caſes made and provided.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, June 20, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their **NAIL FACTORY,** in Mercerſburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.)* Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.*--ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding